

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES G. BROWN, JR., PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

TERMS: THE DAILY HERALD is published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the rate of \$10 per annum in advance. Single copies are sold at 10 cents. The WEEKLY HERALD is published on Saturdays at the rate of \$3 per annum in advance. Single copies are sold at 10 cents. The HERALD is published for the Proprietor by J. G. BROWN, JR., at No. 10 Nassau Street, New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS: Sent on application. Charges on application.

VOLUME XIX, No. 152.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—M. JULIEN'S CONCERTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—ASTOR AND CLINTON FAIR.

BOWERY THEATRE.—BOSS—DAWN OF THE STARS AND STRIPES—SALVATOR ROSA.

NIBLO'S, Broadway.—LADY OF LYONS.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Street.—OLD TOLL BOAT.—THE FAIRY LIGHT GUARD—MISTRESS OF THE ROSE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—HEIR AT LAW.—LUCKY HIT.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Afternoon.—THE WILLOW WIFE.—Evening.—THE YOUNG WIDOW.—BURIED ALIVE.

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MELODIES BY CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 44 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MELODIES.—DUQUETTE OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 239 Broadway.—BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

WHOLE WORLD, 377 and 379 Broadway.—Afternoon and Evening.

New York, Saturday, June 3, 1854.

To the Public.

The New York Herald has now the largest circulation of any daily journal in Europe or America.

The Daily Herald circulates nearly sixty thousand sheets per day.

The Weekly edition—published on Saturday and Sunday—reaches a circulation of nearly twenty thousand sheets per week.

The aggregate issue of the Herald establishment is about four hundred thousand sheets per week, or over twenty millions of sheets per annum.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

THE U. S. mail steamer Franklin, Capt. Watson, will leave this port this day at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The Weekly Herald, (printed in French and English,) will be published at half-past nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places in Europe:—

LIVERPOOL.—John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise Street.

LONDON.—Messrs. Edwards, Sanfords & Co., No. 17, Colman Street.

PARIS.—Messrs. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine Street.

THE NEWS.

THE BOSTON SLAVE CASE.

Yesterday the United States Commissioner surrendered the fugitive slave Burns to his master. He was immediately conveyed on board a revenue cutter, which without delay set sail for Norfolk. Our account of the proceedings discloses a singular spectacle, and one which the people of Boston will long remember. The militia lined the street from the Court House to the place of embarkation, where fifty armed policemen were stationed, and the fugitive was escorted by one hundred and forty-five regular troops, including a detachment of artillery with a nine-pounder loaded with grape-shot. Business was generally suspended, and many of the buildings were draped with black. An immense throng assembled in the streets, which greeted the military with groans and hisses but with the exception of several trifling collisions incidental to all large gatherings, there was no violent exhibition of the deep and intense feeling that evidently prevailed. The law has been vindicated, the treasonable designs of the abolitionists have been again thwarted, order preserved, and we sincerely hope the example will not be lost sight of wherever rebellion finds an advocate. But much remains to be done—the end is not at hand by any means.

HAVANA NEWS.

The steamship Black Warrior arrived yesterday, bringing late advices from Havana. The letters of our correspondents will be found to contain everything of interest. The most active preparations to give the filibusters from our shores a warm reception were in progress. The Governor-General, remembering the loyalty and sufferings of the negro soldiers heretofore, has determined to attach to each regiment of white troops two companies of blacks, both to the great advantage and obligation. Rather a disagreeable intermixture we should say in view of the prevailing hot weather.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our despatch from Washington, under the telegraphic head, will be found to contain important intelligence relative to the position of our difficulties with Spain, which we have commented upon at length in an editorial article. The information received at the State Department from the Sandwich Islands will arrest public attention. It seems King Kamehameha is impatient to become annexed to the United States, and has again applied to our Consul at Honolulu, urging the speedy adoption of measures to effect that object. This subject has occupied the attention of the press and the people of this country for years, and yet we find that the present administration has not taken even the first preliminary step towards carrying out an object of such vast importance, both politically and commercially, to our citizens. Ten millions of dollars for a strip of desert land beyond the confines of civilization is abstracted from the treasury without a scruple, a tempest in a teapot is raised about the Kosza affair, and much valuable ink and paper is spilled in discussing the peculiarities of breeches and buttons; but the Sandwich Islands—the half way point between California and China, and the resort of our immense whaling fleet—cannot receive a moment's attention from the government. Let us have the Sandwich Islands, mailboxes, missionaries, volcanoes, and King Kamehameha, admitted into the Union without delay.

CITY MATTERS.

There seems to be an unusual excitability pervading all classes of the people just at this time, and even the academic shades of old Columbia College are not exempt from it. The professorship of chemistry becoming vacant some time since, and the trustees of the institution being unable to agree upon a candidate, the controversy was "compromised" by the President appointing an ex-student to deliver the usual lectures. The late professor, a more class took exception to the compromise, and pointed out, on Thursday made one of those "demonstrations" characteristic of young gentlemen engaged in the pursuit of knowledge. The explosion of torpedoes appears to have entered largely into the exercises of the chemistry class on one occasion, which was regarded by the Faculty as having originated more in a spirit of mischief than of scientific investigation, and accordingly yesterday the entire class was incontinentally dismissed from the college. This torpedo case is a mystery—quite as mysterious as the celebrated Warner torpedo affair. Between the torpedoes and sectarianism, Columbia College is in a predicament.

The difficulty between two lawyers at the Marine Court, which has created some excitement, was yesterday terminated by Judge Phillips imposing a fine of one hundred and fifty dollars on one and seventy-five dollars on the other, for contempt of court. A report of the doings of the court, and an account of the subsequent proceedings in Nassau Street, may be found in another column.

Flour was again firmer yesterday, and advanced about 25c. a 57c. per barrel; common brands State sold at \$9 25 a \$9 37. Corn advanced about 2c. a 3c.

per bushel, and wheat 5c. a 5c.—the latter on red Canadian. Canadian flour was also active and firm, with sales in bond \$8 37, and dry paid a \$9 37.

Cotton, with more doing, declined 1/4c. a 10c. per lb. The demand for coasting vessels exceeded the supply. (One was taken up to load with coal at Pictou for New York a \$3 per ton.) To European ports rate were steady, but not active.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An ably written paper on the political situation of Mexico under the administration of Santa Anna is given in to-day's issue. The writer, evidently well acquainted with the topic upon which he treats, attributes the present demoralized condition of that country to the undue influence of the priesthood in governmental affairs, the intrigues of the cotton manufacturing interest, and the military power. These three important influences, united to the unscrupulous ambition of Santa Anna, stimulated by Spanish gold and Spanish intrigue, have at last succeeded in placing upon the necks of the Mexican people a yoke of tyranny to which we fail to find a parallel. But the cunning of Santa Anna has foiled the machinations of the reigning family of Spain, which had for their ulterior object the erection of a throne whereon to seat the daughter of the Queen-mother and daughter-in-law of Louis Philippe. Having made a cat's paw of his royal friends, he has long since turned them and their schemes adrift, assuming all the prerogatives that absolutism can confer in his own person. To sustain the unstable fabric which he has reared none but the most unwholesome means have been resorted to. After a lifetime of the blackest crime and treachery he is rapidly tending to the end of his iniquitous career, and when he goes hence it will be amid the universal execrations of his own countrymen. We commend the article alluded to as worthy an attentive perusal.

The official returns of the recent election in Brooklyn exhibit a majority of 3,704 against the project of supplying that city with water from ponds on Long Island.

We have received our files of the Singapore Bimonthly Circular to the 1st of April. The imports of gold and gold dust for a fortnight ended on that day, consisted of 293 buncals from the Archipelago. The rates reported for Australian are \$29 to \$25 for bars, and \$27 75 to \$28 per buncal for dust. Exports as above, 1,424 buncals.

ON THE INSIDE PAGES.

May be found additional particulars of the gunpowder explosion at Wilmington; proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce; a letter written by Washington just one hundred years ago; an article on the progress of the newspapers of this city; financial, commercial, and theatrical intelligence, advertisements, &c., &c.

The Boston Fugitive Case—Triumph of the Constitution and the Law.

The extraordinary and exciting proceedings at Boston yesterday, consequent upon the delivery of the fugitive slave Burns to his master, will attract the special attention of our readers to-day. It is the most striking and determined example of abolition resistance to the constitution and the laws in the history of the country, and the most complete triumph of the law over the most formidable mob ever collected in this Union to trample the law and the constitution in the dust. Boston has never witnessed such a pageant, for never did a President of the United States leave that promising city with such a display of the military and the populace, and with such distinguished honors, as those of the fugitive Burns returning to the service of his master.

Another chapter in the history of the anti-slavery agitation of this country will be dated from this premium fugitive slave case. The first conclusion suggested by the issue in this instance, is this, that if a fugitive slave can be taken away from Boston in the middle of the day, and in the teeth of the combined forces of the Massachusetts abolitionists, the law can be enforced in any other locality throughout the North. The abolition traitors made this case of Burns the test question between the constitution and "the higher law," and they must now fall back to the rant and cant of abolition speeches and resolutions, for fixed bayonets and grape shot are constitutional arguments with which they are woefully unqualified to grapple.

Unquestionably we shall have a tremendous abolition uproar against the Fugitive Law, from Boston to Nebraska, from this time for six or eight months to come. We doubt whether the fire can be kept up longer. And it is likely the elections for the next Congress, in the Northern States, may result from this renewed anti-Nebraska, and anti-Fugitive Slave law agitation, in the election of a majority of Northern members tinctured with anti-slavery sentiments or hampered with anti-slavery pledges or bargains. But the history of the agitation which followed the adjustment of 1850, will, we believe, be substantially the history of this new abolition crusade, opened so ostentatiously in the city of Boston.

With the passage of the Fugitive Law in 1850, a general howl of execration went up from every abolition and free soil conventicle in the North. The leaders of the Van Buren Buffalo party were as prominent in their threats of repeal as the most inveterate allies of Seward, Garrison, Parker, and Greeley. The excitement by hard exertions was kept up for a whole year, with fits and starts of spasmodic agitations, upon an occasional Jerry rescue, or the shooting of a slaveholder in the lawful recovery of his servant. But the reasonable spirit of these anti-slavery agitators, and their avowed doctrines of infidelity, amalgamation, sedition and disunion, had the good effect, in 1852, of rousing up into full activity the Union sentiment of the whole country, North and South, including the conservative constitution and Union loving men of all parties. The result was the triumphal election of Franklin Pierce, upon the mistaken presumption that he was the embodiment of the Union principles of the Baltimore platform, and might be fully relied upon to carry them out, in every essential, entirely and absolutely.

The present agitation of the abolition Holy Alliance will, we doubt not, result in a renunciation of the constitutional conservatives of all parties, to put down the reviving treason, as it was silenced in 1852. And, as in 1852, so for 1856 there is every indication that this concentration of the Union sentiment of the country will be rallied again around the democratic party—not the disjointed and demoralized party of the administration, but the democratic party purified of the dross of Buffalo platforms and Wilford provisos, and compact and homogeneous, upon a common national constitutional platform, and with a new, well tried, and reliable man as their candidate.

In the meantime we may expect a terrible sensation among all the anti-slavery societies, cliques and factions and coteries over all the North. Possibly the first great political effect in New York may be the nomination of W. H. Seward for Governor, as the first step in the Presidential programme of his organs for 1856. But we feel well assured that as the constitution has been maintained in Boston against the combined powers of the abolitionists, it can and will be maintained for the future, at the ballot box or at the point of the bayonet.

Our Relations with Spain.

We seldom deem it necessary to notice the impertinence and ignorance of our neighbors when they contradict any statement in our columns; both because time always vindicates the correctness of our intelligence, and from the fact that we have confidence in the good sense of the public, and believe they are satisfied that the character which the New York Herald has acquired of being always the first to spread important and reliable news before the country, is not ephemeral.

On Thursday week, our Washington special correspondence contained the following paragraph:—

It has been proposed in Cabinet, to send a special commission to Spain to assist Mr. Soule in bringing about an amicable settlement of the difficulties with that country, if possible. Mr. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, are spoken of in this connection. It is supposed that the positions formerly held by these gentlemen will add weight to their appointment—Mr. Dallas being Vice-President, and the other Speaker of the House. At the same time, it is desired to issue a proclamation against filibusters, especially directed at the alleged filibuster movement now going on in New Orleans. The rationale of these proceedings is, that they will show the world that the United States do not precipitate matters, and that if a war must result, Spain will be clearly placed in the wrong. But will not the country consider it a considerable backing down from the demands first made upon Spain? Mr. Soule was instructed to make a peremptory demand for instant satisfaction, under a threat, at all events implied, that the positions formerly held by these gentlemen would be added to their appointment to issue a proclamation against filibusters, and to waive the urgency of the demand, and send a special commission to smooth the matter over. For the credit of the United States, we hope it will not adopt this humiliating course.

As soon as the above announcement made its appearance, it was contradicted by our contemporaries. The *Courier and Enquirer* stigmatized it as an invention—the other papers were even less choice in their epithets. And yet how stands the case? A week after our publication the President issued the proclamation against filibusters, which we announced was in preparation; and our sleepy neighbors are beginning to realize the fact that the commission spoken of is really to be sent. When we announced the Gadsden treaty, our statement was met with similar denials, even by the government organ, the *Union*. A few days were sufficient to demonstrate the accuracy of our information. We have now a repetition of the same manoeuvres, with a like result.

If it were possible for the administration to be guilty of any conduct, no matter how contemptible, which would surprise us, the present occasion would certainly justify the feeling. After all the fuss, the bluster, and bombastic articles in the *Union* about our relations with Spain and the imminent danger of immediate war, what a lame and impotent conclusion! A proclamation against imaginary filibusters, and the appointment of a peace deputation; when the whole world had a right to expect Pailhan guns and Congreve rockets!

When Mr. Soule's conduct in pressing the demand for instant satisfaction upon the Court of Madrid, was first made known here, it was believed in some quarters that he had exceeded his instructions, and that he would be recalled. We have always stated our belief—based upon private but authentic information as to the nature of his instructions—that he had not exceeded his authority, and, consequently, that the President would not dare recall him. The facts daily transpiring confirm this view of the case. Mr. Soule was instructed to demand instant satisfaction. The Spanish government promptly refused it; and instead of our government resenting the indignity, they quietly pocket it. They see very well that having placed Mr. Soule in the position of a traitor, he cannot back down. But as the authorities at Washington have apparently determined to back down, and have not the nerve to recall Mr. Soule, they adopt the little, but exceedingly characteristic expedient of compelling him to resign, by sending two commissioners to overrule his acts. We take it for granted Mr. Soule is possessed of too much self-respect to remain in Madrid a moment after the "commission" arrives. The administration do not desire him to stay there, and they have adopted this indirect means of getting rid of him.

Mr. Calderon de la Barca, at present the Minister of Foreign Relations in Spain, was for many years the Spanish ambassador in this country. He did not leave here till after the advent of Gen. Pierce; and from the firmness displayed by the Spanish government in declining to give way to the imperious demands made by Mr. Soule, we have no doubt he understands perfectly the calibre of the present administration; and hence the United States have the mortification of being snubbed by perhaps the weakest nation in Europe.

Our telegraphic despatches from Washington, published this morning, throw some additional light upon the movements of our model Cabinet. The President, it appears, is to send in a message next week, telling Congress that, so far, he has failed to frighten Spain, and asking for an appropriation to enable him to send to Madrid the commission which we announced a week or ten days ago. The programme, as detailed by our correspondent, is very funny—would be so if it were not exceedingly mortifying. The commission is to demand the recall of General Pezuela, the extension of royal powers to the Captain General of Cuba, and immediate indemnity for past outrages. It is said that the Cabinet do not believe Spain will accede to these demands; but that, being made so solemnly, with such infinite deliberation, their refusal will then enable the United States to go to war with a clear conscience, and to swallow Cuba without inconvenience to our digestive organs. In other words, the Cabinet do not feel exactly certain that they have proper grounds for war now, when Spain has rejected the identical proposition named; but that after these demands have been reiterated by three commissioners or ministers, instead of one, and compliance again refused, there will be just three times as good grounds for war as now exist. The arithmetic is perfect, if the argument is defective.

We have never credited the rumors of war which have been spread rough-cast through the country of late, in the columns of the subsidized presses belonging to the administration and the Kitchen Cabinet. We do not believe there is sufficient courage in the present administration to resent any indignity which may be placed upon our flag, or any outrage which our citizens may suffer. It is all talk—talk—talk. We are continually hearing what the government is going to do; and we are continually reminded of the fact that up to the present hour they have done nothing but disappoint the very moderate expectations of the country.

The proclamation against filibusters is part of the farce. Notwithstanding the assistance indirectly given by the Cabinet, we do not believe there are any bands of filibusters organized within the limits of the United States. We say, notwithstanding the assistance extended by the Cabinet, and by this we mean to be understood as charging the administration with

encouraging the filibuster movement, as would now appear for the purpose of being able to crush it. Members of the Cabinet have for weeks past conversed with Southern gentlemen in such a way as to lead them to suppose the government would wink at any attempt to organize parties for the invasion of Cuba; and we have little doubt, if Mr. Sillidell was placed in the witness box he would testify that his recent filibuster speech in the United States Senate was but an echo of the views expressed freely to him by at least one Cabinet officer.

If any evidence were required to demonstrate how utterly dishonest is the attempt of the administration to induce the public to believe they are in earnest in their demands upon Spain, it can be found in the fact, not only that the President has not asked Congress for a dollar for preparations, but that the Secretary of the Navy, who has ample authority by law to offer such bounties for sailors as would command crews for every vessel in the service, has made no attempt to man a single ship. At the Brooklyn Navy Yard the Independence has been lying waiting for a crew for months. At Boston the Vermont is in a similar condition. Of all the line of battle ships belonging to the navy, not one is in commission, unless as a receiving hulk. Neither on shore or at sea, are the slightest preparations being made. And yet the country is daily alarmed by reports of warlike messages that are sent in to Congress, and an immediate rupture with Spain. The effect of such reports is to disturb trade, and injure, perhaps seriously, our commerce. Is it not time there should be a stop put to the humbug, and the administration taught to regard the interests of the commercial portion of our community, if it has no regard for common decency and has abandoned all pretensions to self respect?

Progress of the New York Press.

There will be very few people, we fancy, who will refuse to read, or read without interest the sketch of the New York press, which we publish in another column. The history of newspapers in the present day is the history of the human mind; the advancement of the latter is exactly commensurate with the progress of the former. In highly intellectual and free communities the press is sure to be both able and popular; where intellect is rare or freedom extinct, it is vain to seek the newspaper press. To see journalism in its glory, the eye must turn to such countries as the United States and England, where knowledge, civilization and liberty have reached the highest point of development the world has yet witnessed. It must be studied, too, in its present and not its past aspects. The press in which Junius gloried, was undoubtedly a formidable weapon and a noble institution; but how paltry when contrasted with the journals of to-day! Junius wrote for a few highly educated men, and his finest performances are satires upon noblemen whose names were unknown to the masses, satires whose point and force often consisted in innuendoes which none but a very few of the initiated could comprehend. Hence, however formidable to the pride and the feelings of the noblemen he assailed, Sir Philip Francis never wielded one tithe of the power which is now reposed in each of several journals in this country. We speak to-day not to a class or a clique—but to the whole people: not of this court favorite or that rival of our own, but of themes of national importance and public concern, not in classic phrase polished with careful file and chisel, but in the strong nervous plain language of the moment and the masses.

How this system or this institution we call the daily press has sprung up in New York the narrative elsewhere endeavors to explain. We therefrom learn that in 1820, thirty-five years ago, when the population of New York was about 125,000, there were eight daily papers published here, with an aggregate circulation of about 10,800; of which the *Commercial Advertiser* and the *Evening Post*, still living, enjoyed the lion's share. Twelve years afterwards, we find thirteen daily papers published here, with an aggregate circulation of 18,400; the population of the city being then about 220,000. At the present day, the number of daily journals is not materially increased, but their aggregate circulation, in a population of some 750,000, can hardly be reckoned to fall short of 130,000 copies daily. Thirty-five years ago, therefore, the proportion of readers to the whole population of the city was not quite 1 to 10; in the twelve years which followed, the number of readers had fallen off, and the proportion stood as 1 to 12. Between 1832 and 1835, this retrogression was changed. Cheap papers began to be established in the latter year, and the next cycle witnessed a wonderful change. It cannot be doubted that in 1844, the number of readers had increased prodigiously; as we have seen, this year they stand to the whole population of the city in a ratio of 1 to 5. The number of readers has thus been doubled within the last twenty years.

In looking for the causes of this phenomenon we must not give the whole credit to the general march of intellect, and spread of knowledge. Knowledge and intellect have been as widely diffused in Boston and Philadelphia as they have been here, and yet the birth of journalism in those cities is an event yet hidden in the future. It will be found, we imagine, that the disproportion existing between our progress and theirs is due in greater measure to the individual efforts of the men who happened to be at the head of journals here than to causes of general application. Whether this be so or not, it is undoubtedly true that at the time when the sudden increase in newspaper readers took place, a new feature in American journalism was coming to light. A new experiment was being tried, which was the creation of the modern newspaper—a mirror of the times, reflecting in an unbroken surface every movement and every hero of the day, and presenting side by side with the reality such a picture of the abstract right and true as the Editor's judgment enabled him to furnish. This creation was then in embryo. It had never existed anywhere. Imperfect attempts to realize it had been made in England, but fell far short of the public wants. Here, the field was virgin. Against the success of the experiment two great obstacles militated: the first, the difficulty of obtaining such a reflection as was required, the second that of sustaining a newspaper in a position of independence of party. Both were overcome; the first by lavish expenditure of money, the second by altering the old newspaper system, and relying upon advertisers for support. This last placed journals far above the dictates of party or patronage, and for the first time in this country, editors were enabled to think for themselves.

Of the fruits of this system, after nearly twenty years' working, we are now beginning to be enabled to judge. The New

York press is obviously as yet only in a very primitive stage of development; a wide margin for improvement still exists; and we shall doubtless hereafter see journals as superior to those of to-day, as the latter are to the papers of 1820. But the strides we have already made seem gigantic. In the space of twenty years or less, we have centralized thought in this city, and raised up in a few printing offices a power that counterpoises and controls Congress. The opinions of nine educated men out of ten throughout this land are formed by reading the New York journals; if you would know what will be the sentiments of the country on any given day, find out what is said in the metropolitan press which reaches them on that day. Some half dozen men, in fact, in this city really do the thinking of the whole American people, who follow their bidding unconsciously, and reciprocate the boon by reacting on the minds of their instructors. This is the case here—it is the case in every free country. The British mind is formed by the *Times*; the French mind, when Paris has a mind, by the journals of that city. Our influence is even greater than theirs; our means of usefulness and of injury larger. Much evil has been said of the press in its day, and many fawning untrue compliments paid to it. Neither matter much. Our position is in the vanguard of the nation; so long as that prospers, the press must thrive.

The News from China—Progress of the Insurrection.

We publish to-day interesting details respecting the progress of the insurrection, from our correspondents in various parts of China, all of which go to prove that it is rapidly gaining ground, and that before long the Manchou dynasty will have ceased to exist. The army of the rebel chief is still advancing, and has not met with a single obstacle worthy of mention. The reported attack of Tuh-loo on the 14th of January, and the march of Shing-pao to meet the southern body of rebels, is now admitted by the *Peking Gazette* to have been a fabrication. The insurgents, on the contrary, remain in possession not only of that place but of Tsing-hae. The whole province of Gnan-hwy, with the city of Loo-Choo, has also fallen into their hands. This province is one of the wealthiest and most populous in the empire, comprising an area of 46,461 square miles, with a population presenting an average of 704 souls to every square mile. More than two-thirds of the empire may, therefore, now be said to be in possession of Thae-ping-wang.

In these advices will also be found the account of an outrage committed on our flag at Shanghai by one of the Taoutae's vessels; but which, owing to the energy and firmness displayed by Mr. Murphy, the United States Consul resident at that port, and Lieut. Guest, one of the officers of our navy, was promptly vindicated. The only excuse that was set up for firing into a boat bearing our flag was that she contained some round shot, which she had been in the habit of carrying as ballast. While our interests are represented by such men as Mr. Murphy and Lieut. Guest, however, there is no fear that the American name will lose any of its prestige abroad.

The Snobbish Yacht Club.—We know of no society in this city, or in the United States, that bears such an unenviable reputation as the so-called New York Yacht Club. Since its organization, it has always been noted for its exclusiveness, and the ridiculous attempts of its members to ape the aristocracy of the Old World. Marked by the worst features of that aristocracy, they are utterly destitute, however, of the liberality, which is one of the redeeming traits of its character, for everything that exalts the most narrow-minded selfishness and an affectation of refinement and elegance, which, to people of judgment and common sense, are supremely absurd. It is a trite saying, but a true one, nevertheless, that there is only one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and our yacht club is one of the best illustrations of it. They give every year what they call the New York annual regatta, and yet we may safely say that of our whole population hardly one thousand are aware of the fact, and lest they might, as it is but natural that they should, desire to witness it, they carefully withhold all information of the time and place. Sometimes it appears in the papers, but the press are not indebted for the intelligence to the club. Such a society cannot long exist in our midst, and the day is not far distant that will number it among the worthless things of the past. Let us have a yacht club whose character will be more in accordance with the republican spirit of the people, or let us have none at all.

Niblo's Garden.

THE BALLET OF THE PRINCE FLOWER—MADEMOISELLE YVONNE MATHIAS AND THE TRAVELS.

There is something delightfully refreshing in the fragrant music of the ballet of this season of the year, and all the enjoyments of a good and pleasant entertainment can be experienced by a visit to Niblo's. The interior of the theatre has been recently greatly improved, a new ceiling has been erected, and a space as dome introduced, the decorations of which consist of alternate panel work and medallions, painted in fresco, richly ornamented with massive gold mouldings, and carved trunks of chaste design. The fronts of the dress circle and upper boxes are in varied styles of decoration, richly embellished with figures. In the proscenium there is the most appropriate architectural and artistic beauty, and the new set curtain, emblematic of American progress, is chaste and expressive.

The ballet last evening was "Belle, les Papaverettes" (the Fairy Flower), and though the celebrated ballet dancer, their great aid to enhance its merits, the principal star of attraction seemed to be, and deservedly was, the young, graceful and buoyant Russian artist, Mlle. Yvonne Mathias, who glided through her part with an ease and grace which reminded us of Carlotta Grisi. She won the applause of the whole audience, and tributes of bouquet were showered upon her from more than a few. Mlle. Yvonne was well supported by Paul Brillant, Mlle. Victorine Franck, and the whole corps de ballet. "Belle, les Papaverettes" is one of those light, sparkling and brief ballets that amuse the admirers of Terpsichore without fatiguing them, as it is not elongated by tedious performances of inferior dancers. Here there is an infinite variety, and even to the humblest member of the ballet corps, the spectator was pleased with the artistic efforts. The appointments and scenic decorations were perfect. Liberal expenditure, regulated by refined taste, is always observable under the management of Mr. Niblo.

The satisfaction of the audience was also manifested by their repeated appreciation of the artists, but their gratification was securely expressed in the simultaneous call which brought the fair Yvonne (Rebecca) and M. Brillant before the curtain at the termination of the ballet. The comic pantomime of "Robert Macaire," in which the ballet dancer, Leon Javert, and the Italian comedian, their well known pair, concluded the entertainment, and the same admirable list of fare will be presented every night next week, the house this evening being set apart for the theatrical benefit of Mrs. Mowatt, and her farewell of the stage. There was a crowded and very elegant audience present last evening.

Appointments by the President.

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE, Henry C. Mitchell, of New York, Consul for the port of Lyons, in France.

Camille Lefebvre, formerly of Vermont, Consul for the port of Montreal, in Canada.

Pedro C. Carrillo, Surveyor at Santa Barbara, California.

Julien's Grand Bal d'Eté.

M. Julien gave his grand ball and full dress ball at Castle Garden, last evening. The attendance was not so large as had been anticipated, but the arrangements for the affair were made with taste and carried out with spirit. When our reporter entered the salon, at ten o'clock, some six or seven hundred people were present, and only two or three sets appeared on the floor for the quadrille. It seemed cruel that so splendid an orchestra should play to so few people.

There were not few persons in fancy costume present, and they, with one or two exceptions, were not intended for this sort of display. The occupants of the galleries seemed obstinately bent upon refusing to enjoy themselves, and played the part of indifferent lookers-on. The persons who did indulge in the many dances seemed to like it very much, and at eleven o'clock there was a good number of dancers upon the floor. The programme was pleasantly alternated with fashionable dances; and it is needless to say that we have never before in New York had anything in the way of ball music to equal Julien's orchestra.

At a few minutes past eleven, the band played the "Max Sautine Polka," and the wine cascade commenced to flow. This was an artificial fall, thirty feet in height, and in place of water came excellent champagne; its vigor to be sure being somewhat exhausted by the fall. It is stated that some four thousand bottles of wine were used for this novel display.

At midnight, when the ball was at its height, Konig was bawling, and the orchestra was to "Jordan," and the excessively difficult exercise, by which locality is supposed to be reached, was being played.

The hall was a source of great enjoyment to those who were present, and entered into the spirit of the affair. The arrangements of M. Julien, Mr. Chappeau, and Mr. Concllin, (the new lessee of the garden) were excellent. To-night there is to be a benefit to Mr. Wallace, the composer; and, on Monday, Mr. Arthur Chappeau will have a benefit.

Marine Affairs.

COMMENCE OF NEW YORK.—The following is the number of vessels of each class arrived at this port, with their tonnage, for the month of May:—

Vessel	No.	Tonnage
Ships	16	31,155
Steamships	153	104,398
Schooners	10	10,680
Barks	107	32,383
Brigs	158	30,083
Total	500	208,396

Nationality.

Nationality	No.	Tonnage
United States	285	164,054
Great Britain	10	10,680
Prussia	24	9,377
France	9	3,908
Spain	2	2,416
Norwegian	3	287
Swedish	2	282
Danish	1	114
Dutch	3	309
Spanish	1	389
Portuguese	1	128
Chilean	1	128
Mecklenburg	4	2,416
Hamburg	3	145
Antwerp	2	266
St. Petersburg	1	214
Prussian	5	1,664
Belgian	5	1,941
Total	500	208,396

LANCE OF A CALIFORNIA CLIPPER.—Mr. Eckford Webb will launch at two o'clock to-day, from his yard at Green Point, L. I., the clipper ship Stingray, 1,000 tons measurement, owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dim